

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SUFFERINGS  
OF THE  
*FRENCH* Protestants,  
Slaves on board the *French* Kings Gallies.

By *Elias Neau*, one of their fellow Sufferers.

Together with a List of those who  
are still on board the said Gallies.

L O N D O N,

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*An Account of the Sufferings of  
the French Protestants,  
Slaves on board the French  
King's Gallies, &c.*

**I***T is not out of any vanity that I have been induced to publish the following account of my sufferings, while I have remained on board the French Kings Gallies, or in the Dungeons of Marseilles; but the Lord out of his infinite mercy having saved me out my distresses, brought me out of darkness, and broken my Fetters, some pious persons have thought I should be ungrateful, did I not praise the Lord for his goodness, and publish his wonderful works to the children of men.*

I left the Kingdom of France upon account of my Religion in the year 1679, being then aged about 18 years of age, and went to *St Domingo*, and from thence to *New York*, where I marry'd some time after, and as I had been bred to Sea; some friends of mine fitted out a small Ship of about 80 Tuns, which they trusted to my care and command, having been made a Free Denizen of *England* by his present Majesty in the first year of his Reign.



I sailed from *New York* on the 15th of *August* 1692, bound for *Jamaica*, and was taken on the 29th by a Privateer from *St Malo*, who was returning home from *St Domingo*. I continued two months on board his Ship, after which I was put in Prison with other Seamen and Prisoners at War. The Judge of the Admiralty, being informed that I was a *French* Protestant, gave notice thereof to the King's Attorney, who having acquainted *Monsieur de Pontchartrain* with it, received order to perswade me to change my Religion; or in case I prov'd obstinate, to condemn me to the Gallies. This order was signify'd unto me, but God was pleased to assist me in such a manner, that I was not terrified in the least, and did not hesitate at all, to answer that I could not comply with their desire, seeing it was against my Conscience. Their solicitations proving vain, I was brought before the Court to be examined, and asked, why I was not returned into the Kingdom, when the King had by a Proclamation recalled all his Subjects, who were in foreign Countries? I answered, that it was because the Gospel commanded me, when I was persecuted in one Kingdom, to fly into another Country. The Judge, being likely a stranger to Scripture maxims and expressions, told me that I *blasphemed*; but having desired him to tell me wherein, he would not, and repeated the same word. I replied, that this was an expression of the Son of God contained in the Gospel; whereupon he inclined his head, looking upon the *Greffier* or Clerk of the Court, repeating once more that I *blasphemed*. He examined me also upon several other articles foreign to my purpose, and sent the Informations he had taken to Court.

I remained four months in the Prisons of *St. Malo*, where I had many temptations to overcome, as threats and promises, but by the grace of God I was proof against all their artifices. The order of the Court being arrived, my Sentence was pronounc'd, and I was sent to *Rennes*, to appear before the Parliament of *Britany*. I was put on Horseback, bound hand and foot, but the shaking of the Horse causing my Arms to swell, the Manacles prov'd then too little, and I felt then a most exquisite pain. An Advocate of the Parliament, who travelled the same Road, pitying my condition, desired those who were appointed to conduct me to take off the Manacles, but had much ado to perswade them to it. I was then considerably eased, but it was impossible for me to hold a Pen to write in a fortnights time.

Some days after my arrival at *Rennes* I appeared before the great Chamber, and was commanded to hold up my hand, and swear to answer truly and directly to the Interrogatories which should be made unto me. They asked me first my Name and Profession, and then why I had settled my self in a foreign Country, contrary to the Kings orders. I own I was then struck with such a terror that I could hardly speak, but they bid me to be assur'd, and to answer the questions that were put to me. This having revived me, I told them, I had left my Native Country, because *Jesus Christ the King of Kings, commanded me to fly from that Country, where I could not enjoy the Liberty of Conscience, and retire into another.*

The first President told me, that Persecution was a great evil; but added, that I was not to be ignorant  
[ that



that St *Paul* commands to obey Kings not only in temporal things, but likewise for *Conscience*. I replied, that likely St *Paul* did not understand that passage in the sense of his Lordship; for if he did so, My Lord, said I to the President, *Why did he not obey Nero?*

He asked me afterwards whether I had fired upon the Kings Subjects, but understanding that my Ship had no Guns, nor any other offensive Arms, he asked me whether I would have fired upon them if I had been in a capacity to do it? I replied, that it was natural for a man to defend his Estate and Goods; whereupon he interrupted me, in these words, *it is a great misfortune for you to be born in that Religion, and that the Holy Ghost has not enlightened you, withdraw.* I was remanded to the Prison, and two hours after the Attorney General came to tell me, that if I would change my Religion I should have my Pardon, and that they would help me to a good employment at *Brest*. I gave him the same answer I had given to the Kings Attorney at *St Milo*, viz. that I was ready to lose my life, rather than renounce my Religion, whereupon he went away, commanding to put me to the Chain with some other Galley-Slaves.

It was on the 3<sup>d</sup> of *April*, 1693. that I was ty'd to the great Chain with 59 other Slaves, which were condemn'd to that dreadful Punishment, some for desertion, others for defrauding the King's Duties upon Salt; and others for horrid Crimes, as Robbery, Murther, and 4 for Rapes. It rained almost all that month, so that we could hardly Travel 5 Leagues a day, and when we arrived at night in any Village or Town to lye, they put us as so many Beasts, in Stables, where, tho  
always

always wet and dirty, we often wanted Straw to lie upon. We had three pence half-penny a day for our nourishment, but it often happened that we could find no Bread for our Money in those Villages where we were obliged to lie upon the Road. When they put us in these Stables, they fastned both ends of the Chain to the Walls, so that we had only the liberty to lye down, but not to stir at all.

That hard fatigue and the coldness of the Water threw me into a Bloody Flux, and being unable to walk, I gave forty Livres to our Captain to obtain the liberty to be carried in a Cart: Happy to have found a man, whose Cruelty could be melted with Money!

As we went through all the Capital Cities of the Provinces that lye between *Brest* and *Marseilles*, our number encreased apace, for we took above 60 other Slaves at *Saumur* and *Angers*, condemned for various crimes. We recruited also at *Tours*, *Bourges* and *Lyons*, infomuch that we were upward of 150 men when we arrived. It is indeed a horrid Spectacle to see such a number of men fastned to a Chain, and exposed to so many miseries, that Death is not so hard by half as this punishment.

We arrived at *Marseilles* on the 10th of *May*, and about the same time arrived also 800 other Slaves from several parts of that Kingdom. We were divided into 40 Lots, and I and several others were sent on board the *Magnanimous*, commanded by Monsieur *de Soisan*. There were on board that Galley six persons upon account of their Religion, and amongst them there were three very timorous and fearful, who sometimes had the weakness to comply in some manner with the Idolaters



laters of the Mystical *Babylon*. God was pleased to send me thither to encourage them, and my example and exhortations wrought such an impression upon them, that they resolved to glorifie the name of their Saviour openly, and without any disguise. One of them told the first Lieutenant of the Galley, with a Christian courage and resolution, that he had indeed been so unhappy as to faint under the weight of the Persecution, but that he begged Gods Pardon for that Crime, and that he abhorred the Idolatry of the Church of *Rome*. They told him in my hearing, that they should make him expire under beating, but he answered, that by the grace of God he was ready to dye. This was enough to kindle the fury of the Captain of the Galley against me, who complained, that since I was arrived, that man had discontinued to do *his duty*, to use his own phrase, for so they speak of such who have the weakness to go to Mass, &c. This incensed them so much against me, that they resolved to treat me with a greater severity than the rest of the Slaves, and loaded me with two Chains, whereas the others had but one.

There happened some time after another thing, which considerably encreased their rage. A *Roman* Catholick Slave on board the *Warlike*, for having deserted the Kings service, observing that the Officers used more severity ou Mr *Carrieres* than any others, and understanding he was there only for refusing to change his Religion, had the curiosity to know from him what was the Religion he maintained with so much constancy and magnanimity. That faithful Confessor explain'd to him the Principles thereof, and gave him

him a New Testament translated by Father *Amelote*. I was informed thereof, and writ to him some Letters to encourage him to go on with the examination of our Religion; to which he applied himself with so much sincerity, that upon *Easter-day next following he refused to worship the Host*; and had the courage to declare to his Captain, that he would never own himself any more a *Roman Catholick*. They loaded him with two Chains, and used him with a most barbarous severity. They searched immediately his Pockets, and having found therein some of my Letters, my Persecutors were enrag'd against me, and made me sufficiently fear the effects of their Fury. Their barbarous usage did not fright our new Profelyte into any compliance; for God has so strengthen'd him, that for these five years since he has been, and is still, a most Glorious Confessor of his name.

When my Enemies saw that their Chains and other Hardships wrought no impression upon me, they writ to Court that I spoke *English*, and was perpetually a writing. This reason was sufficient for 'em to obtain an order to transfer me from the Gallies into the Prisons of the Cittadel of *Marseilles*; but before I speak of the cruelties they exercised upon me, I think it may not be improper to give a short account of the hardships the Slaves are expos'd to.

They are 5 upon every *form*, fetter'd with a heavy Chain, which is about ten or twelve foot long. They shave their heads from time to time, as a sign of their Slavery, and they are not allow'd to wear any Hats or Perriwigs, but the King allows them every year a Cap, with two Shirts, two pair of Drawers of the coarsest Lin-



Linnen, a sort of upper Coat of a reddish Stuff, and a Capot ; but it is to be observed, that they have of late but one Coat and Capot every two years, and two pair of Stockings every year. They have only Beans, and nothing else for their food, with about 14 ounces of course Bread a day, and ne'er a drop of Wine whilst they are in Port. They are devour'd in Winter by Lice, and in Summer by Bugs and Flees, and forced to lye one upon another as Hogs in a Stie. I shall not take notice in this place of the barbarity they are used with by the Officers of the Gallies, which is beyond imagination. The Protestants are obnoxious to all these miseries, and a great many others besides. They are not allowed to receive any money from their Friends and Relations, unless it be very privately ; they are every day threatned and tormented by Priests and Fryers, who, being unable to convince them by reasons, think that severity alone can do it. To this I must add the trouble and vexation a Christian Soul is afflicted with, to live with wicked and desperate fellows, who never use the tremendous name of God, but for cursing and swearing.

On the 3d of May in the year 1694, orders came from Court to transfer me into the Prison of the Cittadel, and I was put into the same Dungeon, wherein Monsieur *Laubonniere*, one of our most illustrious Confessors dyed seven months before. I was forced to lye upon the Stones, for I could not obtain for a year together any Bed, nor even Straw to lye upon. There was a strict order to suffer no body to speak to me, nor me to write to any body, and the Aid Major came every night to search my Pockets, when he had taken  
his

his round. Tho my condition was as miserable as possible, no body took pity on me, and the Victuals they gave me was hardly sufficient to keep me alive. In the mean time God, out of his infinite Love afforded me such comforts, that I little regarded the miseries I was reduced to. I remain'd there about a year without seeing any body; but 'about that time the Director of Conscience of the then Governour came to see me, as they were bringing me my Dinner. He had hardly look'd upon me, but he cry'd out, Lord, in what condition are you, Sir! I reply'd, *Sir, don't pity me, for could you but see the secret pleasures my heart experiences, you would think me too happy.* He told me, that the greatest sufferings did not entitle a man to the Glory of Martyrdom, unless he was so happy as to suffer for Truth and Justice; which I granted him, but told him withal, that the Holy Ghost had sealed that truth in my heart, and that very thought was my comfort in all my afflictions. That Priest taking his leave of me, he wished that God would multiply his Grace on me; and sent me a Straw-bed to lie upon. I continued 22 months in that Prison, without changing any Cloaths, my Beard being as long as the hair of my head, and my face as pale as Plaster. There was just under me a generous Confessor, whom they had so much tormented, that they had turned his Brains, but having some good intervals, had always reason enough to refuse to comply with their desires; he asked me one morning with a loud voice, how I did? This was immediately reported to the Governours, whereupon I was immediately removed into another Prison, where I continued very little, because of my singing of Psalms,



tho I sung with a very low voice, that I might disturb no body. I was put on the 20th of *May* 1696. in a *subterraneous* Hole, wherein I remained till the 1st of *July* next following, that I was sent, together with the distracted person I have named, by express order from the Court to the Castle of *If*, about five miles from *Marseilles*, in the mouth of the Harbour. They had likewise five weeks before sent thither five other persons, from the same Cittadel. We were all at first in different Prisons, but as five Centinels were required to keep us, they obtained leave from the Court to put us together in a secure place, so that on the 20th of *August* I and the poor Gentleman I have spoken of, were put in a Hole, and the other three in another. The place was so disposed, that we were obliged to go down a Ladder into a dry Ditch, and then go up by the same Ladder into an old Tower through a Cannon hole. The Vault or Arch wherein we were put was as dark, as if there had been no manner of light in Heaven, stinking, and so miserable dirty, that I verily believe, there is not a more dismal place in the world. We might have received some Money to help us in this great distress, but they would not suffer it, so that all our senses were attacked at once; sight by darkness, taste by hunger, smell by the stench of the place, feeling by Lice and other vermin, and hearing by the horrid blasphemies and cursing, which the Soldiers, who were obliged to bring us some Victuals, vomited against God and our Holy Religion. The Missionaries, who flattered themselves that we could not resist much longer, were almost enraged, when they saw our firm resolution to dye in the profession of our  
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Religion, and therefore began to talk of nothing else but of the Judgments of God ; and thereupon I could not forbear one day to tell them, that the Judgments of God were upon them, for he suffered them to fill the measures of their Crimes, in insulting over us in our miseries, but that God was just, and would not fail to avenge us, and punish them according to their demerits.

Having continued 6 months in that Pit, my fellow sufferer happening to dye, I was removed into the other with the other 3 Confessors. As that poor man was in his agony, he heard some of the Soldiers say, that it was necessary to send for the Chaplain, but he made a sign with his hand, to testify his aversion to it, and so gave up the Ghost unto the Lord.

We continued all four in the other Pit for some time, without seeing any light at all, but at last they gave us leave to have a Lamp while we eat our Victuals. The place being very damp, our Cloaths were rotten by this time ; but God was pleased to have mercy upon me, miserable sinner, and of another of my fellow sufferers ; for on the 3d of *July* the Lord broke our Fetters, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Portland*, then Extraordinary Ambassador to the Court of *France*, having reclaimed us in his Majestys name. We left two of our Companions in that dreadful Pit, and about 370 others on board the Gallies, where they glorify the name of God with an unparallel'd Courage and Constancy.

This is the short, but sincere account of my sufferings, which I have written at the request of several eminent persons, as a means to comfort and rejoyce in the Lord the Faithful Servants of Jesus Christ, and confound the

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the Emissaries of Satan, who would fain make the world believe that there is no persecution in France.

And now, Bless the Lord O my soul, and all that is within me bless his only name, and forget not his benefits. I love the Lord because he hath heard my voice and my supplications. Because he hath inclined his ear unto me, therefore will I call upon him as long as I live. The sorrows of Death compassed me, and the pains of hell got hold upon me: I found trouble and sorrow. Then called I upon the name of the Lord; O Lord, I beseech thee, deliver my soul. Gracious is the Lord, and righteous; yea, our God is merciful. The Lord preserveth the simple, I was brought low, and he helped me. Return unto thy rest, O my soul, for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee. For thou hast delivered my soul from Death, mine eyes from tears, and my feet from falling. I will walk before the Lord, in the land of the living. I believed, therefore have I spoken: I was greatly afflicted. I said in my haste, All men are liars. What shall I render unto the Lord, for all his benefits towards me? I will take the Cup of Salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord, now in the presence of all his people. Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of his saints. O Lord, truly I am thy servant, I am thy servant, and the son of thy handmaid: thou hast loosed my bonds. I will offer to thee the sacrifice of thanksgiving, and will call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord, now in the presence of all his people. In the courts of the Lord's house, in the midst of thee, O Jerusalem. Praise ye the Lord.

ELIAS NEAU.

# A True and Exact List of the *French* Protestants, Slaves on board the *French* Gallies, for adhering to the Profession of the Protestant Religion.

The name of the places of their Birth.	Names of the Protestants.	The year that they were sent to the Gal- leys.
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## *On Board the FORTUNE.*

Montauban,	Mr Peter Serres Senior.	1686
Vivares,	Antony Grange,	1689
Sevenes,	Peter Gascuel,	1691
Provence,	Matthew Pelanchon,	1689
Givandan,	Anthony Pelxuer,	1691
	Anthony Agulhon,	1695
Languedoc,	John Marvege,	2686
Dauphine,	Isaac Apostolick,	
Nismes,	Peter Boulogne,	1686
Swisserland,	Peter Joram,	

## *On Board the FRANCE.*

Montauban,	Mr John Serres Junior.	1686
Abbleville,	John Lepicier,	1691
Poitou,	Charles Bonin,	1688
Near Gonesse,	John Rousteau,	1693
Xaintonge,	James Poissan,	1689
Poitou,	Nicholas Josne,	1692
Swisserland,	John Peter Clerc,	1693
Near Amiens,	Moses Foache,	



The GREAT.

Valleys of Piemont	Mr John Musseton,	1689
Sevennes,	Mr Anthony Chabert,	1696
Sevennes,	Lewis Mannuel,	1689
Dauphine,	Peter Boyer,	
Dauphine,	Anthony Mercier,	5. 1689
	The FIDELLE or TRUSTY.	
Tierache,	Mr John Dubni,	1691
Roian,	Mr Daniel Gonin,	1693
Languedoc,	James Peridier,	1693
Francaſtel,	Nicholas Doubigny, (a Profelyte)	
Vivarez,	John Samſon,	
Lyons,	Joſeph Guigue,	
London,	Matthew Terey,	7 1697
	The BRAVE.	
Languedoc,	John Bouvely,	1689
Anduſe,	Peter Lafon,	1688
Sevennes,	Andrew Bouſquet,	1696
Zuercy,	Mefſieurs Abel Damonin and Ste-	
Sevennes,	phen Damonin, of a noble Family.	1690
	Michel Gaſcuel,	6 1689
	The BOLD.	
Nimes,	Mr Francis Sabattier,	1683
Sevennes,	William Roux,	1690
Niort,	Elias Eruan,	1688
Dauphine,	Mark Greſſe	1689
Languedoc,	David Lauvet,	1688
Sevennes,	Mr Baptiſt Bancilhon,	1689
Vivarez,	Mr Lewis Duclaux,	1689
Dauphine,	John Lambert,	1689
Dauphine,	Philip Tardieu,	1688
Anduſe,	David Puec,	1688
ditto,	John Negre,	
Montauban,	John Jaques,	12

The

The LADY.

Castillon near Ber-	Mr Bartholomew Gauma,	1689
gerac,		
Dauphine,	John Roseveau,	1689
ditto,	John Marin,	1689
ditto,	Alexander Vacher,	1689
ditto,	Moses Renault,	1689
ditto,	Peter Renaut,	1689
Anduse,	Peter Vallat,	1689
Dauphin	Daniel Borel,	1689
Anduse,	David Conte,	1689

The GLORY.

Nimes,	Marc Anthony Reboul,	1689
Dauphine,	Daniel Jauvel,	1689
ditto,	Marc Odon	1689
Vivarez,	John Peter Dintre,	1689
ditto,	Joseph Corbiere,	1690
Swisserland,	Stephen Ferineau,	1689
Normandy,	Peter L'Orphelin,	1689
Languedoc,	Moses Brissac	1690
Vivarez,	Peter Sanzet,	1689
Dauphine,	John Vincent Mallet,	1689
Valleys of Piemont,	John Gendre,	1689
Sevennes,	Peter Chapelle,	1689
Negrepelisse,	John Capelle,	1689

The HEROIN.

Usez,	Claudius Sauvet,	1688
Bordaux in Dau-	Peter Garnier,	
phine,		
Brie,	Nicholas Robline,	1698
Alez,	Peter Mailhey,	1691
Nimes,	John Villaret,	1688
Allez,	Stephen Arnout,	1691
		The



The WARLIKE.

Bordeaux,	John Fayan, a Profelyte,	
Languedoc,	Mr Peter Carriere,	1686
Dieppe,	Mr John Ardant,	1687
Bearn,	Mr Loustallet,	1687
Gascogne,	Peter Angereau	5 1691

The BEAUTIFUL.

Xaintonge,	Mr James Rulland	1693
Bearn,	Mr John Cazallet,	1687
Dauphine,	Stephen Tardieu,	5
Alez,	John Espase,	1691
Givaudan,	Peter Quet,	

The QUEEN.

Dauphine,	Peter Richard,	1688
Valleys of Piemont,	David Volle,	1692
Languedoc,	Peter Quay,	1693
Sedan,	Henry Delo,	4

The ILLUSTRIOUS.

Nimes,	Mr Claudius Jousfand	1686
Sevennes,	John Several,	1692
Switzerland	Charles Major,	3 1686

The MAGNANIMOUS.

Vivares,	Alexander Aslier	1689
Sevennes,	John Martin,	1692
Xaintonge,	Simon Pineau,	1690
Sevennes,	Mr Marc Antoine Capdu, a Gent.	
	Abraham Daude,	1689
	John Mercier	6 1687

The SOVERAIGN.

Poitou,	Daniel Benet,	
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The MERMAID.

Sevennes,	John Mitchell,	1692
Givaudan	Peter Moulin,	1690
	Lan	

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Languedoc,	Isack Lanadier,	1689
Nîmes,	John Rouvien,	1689
Languedoc,	Mr James Serguieres,	1686
Vivry le Francois,	James Morel,	1686
Dauphine,	John Marcelin,	
Gascogne,	Anthony Platon,	8
The GALANT.		
Sevennes,	John Soulage,	1691
ditto,	John Durrand,	1689
Xainctonge,	Peter Grimand,	1689
Vallys of Picmont,	Peter Bonnet,	1689
Bergerac,	{ Mr Elias Pichot,	} 1692
	{ Mr Armand du Queyla,	
	{ Samson Labusçagne,	
Xainctonge,	Jacob Albert,	8 1689
The PEARLE		
Dauphine,	Francis Augier,	1689
Sevennes,	James Picmarin,	1692
Dauphine,	Alexis Brunel,	1689
Champagne,	John Chaminon,	
Bergerac,	{ James Martel,	} 6 1692
	{ Aron Guerdard,	
The VALOR.		
Xainctonge,	Peter Allard,	1693
Vivarez,	Mr Francis Rochebiliere,	1693
Dauphine,	Peter Alix,	1687
ditto,	John Galien,	1695
Conde in Brie,	Peter Berteaud,	1696
Piccardy,	Daniel Boulonnois,	6 1696
The STOUT.		
Dauphine,	Andrew Thiers,	1689
Languedoc,	John Flavart,	1693
Normandy,	James Pinet,	1691
F 3 The		



## The INVINCIBLE.

Havre de Grace,	John Campion,	1689
Lucern,	Peter Raubert,	2 1689

## St. LEWIS.

Languedoc,	Peter Peridier,	1693
Sevennes,	James Sabatier,	2 1695

## The STRONG.

Lausanne,	John Francis du Moulin,	1690
Sevennes,	John Liron,	1691
Havre de Grace,	Peter Petel,	3 1689

## The CROWN.

Poitou,	Andrew Gazeau,	1 1687
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## The DUTCHESS.

Lausanne,	Abraham Touvenain.	1689
Sevennes,	Daniel Toysonniere.	2 1692

## The FAME.

Dauphine,	John Veau,	1693
Uzez,	Israel Bouchet,	2

## The DAUPHINES.

Bergerac,	James Fauret,	
Vallys of Piemont,	John Bern,	1689
Xaintonge,	Elias Rianjeand,	3 1689

## The CONQUERING.

Meaux in Brie,	{ Lewis Cochet,	1687
	{ James	

Dauphine,	Stephen Meunier,	1688
Vivarez,	Daniel Arsan,	3 1696

## The FLOWER DE LUCE.

Dauphine,	Stephen Fer,	1689
Vivarez,	James Chau,	1692
Languedoc,	Peter Silvain,	1687
County of Foix,	Joseph Lafon,	4 1697

The

## The PROUD.

1688

Dauphine,

James Vigne,

I

## The FAVOURITE.

Bearn,

Peter Toureille, (a Profelyte)

1686

Vivarez,

Peter Mazel,

1689

ditto,

Andrew Meunier,

1689

Boulonnois,

Mr Elias Francis le Doux,

1690

Languedoc,

John James Meynadier,

1689

ditto,

David Douvier,

1689

Chattellerant in Poi-

Elias Maurin,

7

1686

tton,

## The Old REALE.

Vaissat in Quercy,

Mr Andrew Vallete,

1686

Chatilleraut,

Mr Cardin Guillemot,

1687

Xaintonge,

Mr Peter Perand,

1693

Dauphine,

Peter Didier,

1690

ditto,

John Julien,

1688

Sevennes,

Anthony Mejanin,

1689

Mr John Garnier,

1686

Normandy,

Mr Philip Allix,

1686

Xaintonge,

Mr Paul Peletan,

1689

Sevennes,

Peter d' Algue,

1692

Languedoc,

Daniel Cros,

1689

ditto,

Anthony Astrict,

1692

ditto,

Stephen Bertrand,

1691

Vivarez,

Peter Praloyer,

1690

Sevennes,

Peter Raimond,

1692

ditto,

Lewis Capelier,

1692

Dreux,

John Piron,

Dauphine,

Philip Ture,

1686

ditto,

John Prunier,

1689

Geneva,

Mr John Francis Malblanc,

1687

Champagne,

Abraham Janoir,

1684

Dau -



Dauphine,	Anthony Bouene,	1689
County of Foiz,	Joachim Lantre,	
	Stephen Barnavon,	1689
Champagne,	Claudius Odot,	1688
Languedoc,	John Dandé,	26 1693
The GREAT REALE.		
Tremblade,	Mr Elias Bonnin,	1689
Xaintonge,	John Biliaud,	1693
Rocheb,	John Peter,	
ditto,	Henry Beneteau,	1693
Dauphine,	Bertrand Anuelle,	1687
Languedoc,	John Maurin,	
ditto,	Charles Melon,	1691
Xaintonge,	John Tourtelot,	1686
Poitou,	Daniel Conte,	1690
Quercy,	Isaac Petit,	1688
Vivarez,	David Reboul,	1688
Croicy in Normandy,	{ Mr Daniel Bourget,	{ 1697
	{ Mr Solomon Bourget,	
	{ Mr Benjamin Germain,	
	{ Mr John Senegal,	{ 1697
Diocess of Castres,	{ Isaac Bonnet,	
	{ Stephen Cros,	
Vivarez,	Claudius Laurent,	
This is a Foreigner,	John James Shebert,	
Sevennes,	David Saget,	1698
ditto,	Peter Bertrand,	1698
Oze,	Peter Martinique,	1698
London,	William March;	1697
	{ Anthony Pelaton,	{ 1698
Languedoc,	{ Peter Roumegeon,	
	{ David Tache,	
	{ John Anthony Pontie,	
		Pom-

Pompidou,	{ Stephen Gout, Laurence Fouquier, }	1698
Seuennes,		
	David Leger,	30 1698

These two Reales are called Invalides or Hospitals.

Upon the Gallies in the Ocean.

On the AMBITIOUS or EMERALD at  
BORDEAUX.

Nimes,	Mr Marc Anthony Damouin,	1690
ditto,	John Gachon,	1689
Pompidou,	Peter Bastide,	1689
Mande,	Peter Meynadier,	1689
Dauphine,	Cezar Combet,	1692
ditto,	John Comerc,	1689
Quercy,	Stephen Pechen,	1690
Normandy,	Isaac Grimal,	1690
Provence,	Anthony Durand,	1689
Castres,	Peter Boetias,	1689
Seuennes,	David Loup,	1693
Xaintonge,	Anthony Peyrier,	1690
	Daniel Rame,	13



The PRINCESS or WARLIKE.

	Peter Capelan,	
Dauphine,	James Blanc,	1689
Languedoc,	John Giraud,	1691
ditto,	James Dupon,	1691
Seuennes,	Peter Dumas,	5 1691

At BREST the AMAZONE or MARCHIONESSE.

Neufchattel in Swit- zerland.	Mr Joseph Bois de la Tour,	1687
Dauphine,	John Laurens,	1689
Languedoc,	John Dande,	1692
Beziers,	Bartholomew Rassignol,	1689



<i>Haure de Grace,</i>	<i>Abraham Lenu,</i>	1689
<i>Xaintonge,</i>	<i>Peter Borrue,</i>	1689
<i>Dauphine,</i>	<i>John Seimene,</i>	1689
<i>Tournay,</i>	<i>James Dufour,</i>	8 1689
<b>The SHINING or TRIUMPHANT.</b>		
<i>Dauphine,</i>	<i>Mr Clement Patonnier,</i>	1686
<i>Sevannes,</i>	<i>Stephen Salles,</i>	1691
<i>ditto,</i>	<i>Peter Maistre,</i>	3 1689
<i>St Malo.</i>	<b>The FIRM or PALM.</b>	
<i>Xaintonge,</i>	<i>Mr Francis Pindon,</i>	1685
<i>Pempehon,</i>	<i>John Bevole,</i>	1690
<i>Sevannes,</i>	<i>John Bancillon,</i>	1689
<i>Dauphine,</i>	<i>Peter Barracque,</i>	4 1691
<b>The VICTORY or the FORTUNATE.</b>		
<i>Languedoc,</i>	<i>Mathew la Marte,</i>	1690
<i>Dauphine,</i>	<i>Anthony Breynard,</i>	1689
<i>ditto,</i>	<i>Peter Blanc,</i>	1689
<i>Languedoc,</i>	<i>Anthony Second,</i>	1691
<i>Champagne,</i>	<i>Daniel Reige,</i>	1689
<i>Sevannes,</i>	<i>John Barte,</i>	6 1691

These are the names of such Slaves, which it has been possible to procure, for they are so variously observed, that it is very difficult for them to write, and so there is a great number of 'em, whose Names or Country are unknown to us.

It may be observed in the foregoing List, that there are some Foreigners amongst them, and we must add, that there is a great number of 'em, who are English Denizens, or taken in his Majesties service.

Some, Doubtless, are dead since this List, and 22 were lately set at Liberty by the solicitation of the Dutch Ambassador of Paris, but they have been sufficiently recruited, seeing 140 Men coming from Oran to pray to God, were sent to the Gallies at once, besides a great many more afterwards.